

Herald Tribune

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 61-69 (27-15). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 72-80 (22-18). LONDON: Clear, sunny. Temp. 77-90 (25-15). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 71-89 (22-18). CHANNEL: Smooth. EBBING: Sunny. Temp. 62-63 (16-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 60-70 (15-21). Yesterday's temp. 67-75 (21-24). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, U.S. Military, and Yugoslavia.

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No. 27,538 PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1971 Established 1867

Sudanese Warned By Russia 'Good Relations' Held Jeopardized

By Bernard Gwertzman MOSCOW, July 29 (NYT)—The Soviet Union warned Sudan's leaders today against harboring illusions that they can maintain good relations with the Kremlin while cracking down on local Communists.



PROTEST—Arab students march to Sudanese Moscow Embassy protesting executions.

He Rebuffs East Bloc Protests

Numeiri Defiant on Anti-Red Drive

By Eric Pace KARTOUM, Sudan, July 29 (NYT)—Gen. Gaafar Numeiri, Sudan's president, said today that he did not want any deterioration in our relationship with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, but that "if they want to choose that path we will have no alternative."

Mills Calls on Nixon to Act On Payments-Balance Deficit

By Frank C. Porter WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP)—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., called on the Nixon administration tonight for "more action and less benign neglect" in resolving the crisis of confidence over the American dollar.

Super Mosquito Out of Control In California

BREKELLEY, Calif., July 29 (AP)—A type of mosquito which can carry diseases is reported out of control in California because it has developed immunity to all known pesticides.

Reds Lose Strategic Laos Base Held Ho Trail Town for Year

SAIGON, July 29 (UPI)—Three battalions of Laotian Army troops have retaken from the Communists the strategic town of Saravane, which guards a main junction on the Ho Chi Minh supply trail in southern Laos, U.S. military sources said today.

Astronauts Maneuver Apollo Into Moon Orbit



Water Leak Stopped on Endeavour

From Wire Dispatches SPACE CENTER, Houston, July 29.—The Apollo-15 astronauts rocketed into lunar orbit today, ready to make man's fourth expedition to the moon's surface.

Strong Attacks on Thieu Reds Stress Saigon Election At Final Session for Bruce

By Anatole Shub PARIS, July 29 (WP)—Another chapter closed in the frustrating two-and-a-half-year history of the Vietnam peace talks, with the last appearance as U.S. negotiator today of David K. E. Bruce, following North Vietnamese Politburo member Le Duc Tho's departure yesterday for Hanoi.

1,000 Are Reported Killed In Afghanistan Landslide

KABUL, Afghanistan, July 29 (AP)—More than 1,000 people were killed when floodwater swept away a village following a landslide, according to reports reaching here today.

Opinion Poll In U.K. Gives EEC an Edge

LONDON, July 29 (NYT)—Support for British entry into the Common Market took the edge in an opinion poll today for the first time in several years.

U.S. Is Urged to Get in Step With the World—Metrically

By Victor Cohn WASHINGTON, July 29 (WP)—A ten-year program to switch the United States to the metric system was recommended to Congress today by Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans.

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Would Exclude Other Firms Supporters of Lockheed Bill In Senate Reject Compromise

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Opponents of congressional aid to Lockheed Aircraft Corp. offered a compromise today that for the first time appeared to show a breakthrough in the impasse holding up legislation to aid the shaky aerospace giant.

The compromise—first suggested by three Lockheed opponents and tentatively agreed to by Senate and House leaders—would have limited the bill to a \$250-million loan guarantee for Lockheed only. At present, the measure before the Senate would provide up to \$3 billion in loan guarantees for all large businesses, including Lockheed.

But after several hours of bargaining, the compromise, which at one point seemed assured, collapsed late today. Somewhere along the line, Lockheed supporters decided that they had enough votes to pass the broader measure and hardened their stand against compromise.

The bill now before the Senate would create a three-man executive board authorized to guarantee up to a total of \$3 billion for large businesses.

Lockheed has asked for a \$250-million loan guarantee—the most



A TEARFUL CHEER—President Nixon pats the cheek of 14-year-old Shirley Smith of Guthrie Center, Iowa. Wednesday in Washington, but couldn't get her to stop crying. Explaining, she said: "I love him, I've never seen a President before."

Nixon Greet Agnew: 'You Did Fine Job'

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—With high praise from President Nixon for a "fine job," Vice-President Agnew late yesterday completed his 32-day diplomatic mission to 11 nations.

Mr. Nixon welcomed Mr. Agnew shortly after the Vice-President returned to the United States following the longest overseas mission undertaken by a vice-president since Richard M. Nixon spent 73 days in the Far East in 1953.

Immediately after his plane touched down at Andrews Air Force Base, Mr. Agnew went to the White House, where Mr. Nixon was waiting to welcome him.

"Welcome back," Mr. Nixon said, shaking Mr. Agnew's hand. "You did a fine job."

"I had a good trip," Mr. Agnew, who had begun his journey June 26, replied. "I had a good trip." Then the President and Vice-President, along with Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Henry Kissinger, the administration's foreign policy adviser, went to the President's office, where the Vice-President delivered his initial briefing on the 30,000-mile journey.

U.S. Parole Board Refuses To Free Berrigan Brothers

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—The U.S. Parole Board yesterday refused to grant parole to the Rev. Daniel Berrigan and the Rev. Philip Berrigan, anti-war priests imprisoned at Danbury, Conn., for destruction of draft records in 1968 in Catonsville, Md.

Sources close to the brothers had been doubtful that Father Philip Berrigan would be paroled because of a new indictment in which he is charged in an alleged conspiracy to kidnap Henry Kissinger and to bomb heating tunnels under federal buildings here.

No recommendation was made to the board on the paroles by the Justice Department, according to both Justice and Parole Board spokesmen.

Volpe Urges House to Pass Strikes Bill

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe urged Congress today to enact an administration bill that would establish permanent procedures to settle transit labor disputes because "we cannot continue to live from crisis to crisis."

Mr. Volpe said President Nixon's proposed emergency Public Interest Protection Act "is not a pro-management bill, nor is it a pro-labor bill."

"It is a bill which is meant only to protect the people of this nation from becoming the innocent victims of a labor-management dispute within a single industry," he added.

Mr. Volpe said the transportation industry was singled out for special legislation because "there is no other industry where the effects of work stoppages have such a devastating effect on our national welfare."

"Simply stated," he said, "the transportation industry is the lifeline of our nation's economy."

Mr. Volpe argued that permanent legislation is vital to protect continued demand for stopgap congressional action in national transit labor disputes.

House Passes U.S. Pay Plan Previously Vetoed by Nixon

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—A new pay-raise system for nearly 700,000 blue-collar federal employees that was vetoed by President Nixon last year passed the House yesterday.

Republican opponents called the partly revised pay plan worse than last year's, but there was no immediate word on whether the President would again veto it as inflationary. It would ultimately cost \$181.3 million a year.

The bill passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate, would increase the federal workers' pay in comparison to the prevailing wage rates in the areas where they work and would provide a 7 1/2 percent night pay differential nationwide for them.

The Federal Mechanics, Printers, and other blue-collar workers could get five pay steps to a maximum 112 percent of the prevailing wage in their areas instead of the present three pay steps with a 104 percent maximum.

10 Airlines Agree To Pollution Curb Imposed by Mass.

By Betty Medsger

BOSTON, July 29 (UPI).—Ten major airlines, under the threat of a lawsuit, have agreed to install air pollution control devices on aircraft that fly over Massachusetts.

State Attorney General Robert H. Quinn announced yesterday that the airlines had signed the document, filed in Suffolk Superior Court. The document stipulates that the airlines will replace "inadequate" smoke reduction devices at each regular 4,500-hour overhaul of a JT-8D Pratt and Whitney engine.

This will be done by the end of next year, Mr. Quinn said, and six-month progress reports will be issued.

The airlines involved included Allegheny American, Eastern, Mohawk, National, Northeast, Pan American, Trans World and United. Air Canada did not sign the same agreement because it is a foreign-based carrier and, instead, signed a separate one with its American competitors, agreeing to whatever they decided.

11 Conservatives Decide to Cease Supporting Nixon

By Betty Medsger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (UPI).—Eleven prominent conservatives announced yesterday that they had resolved to "suspend" their support of the Nixon administration to protest its foreign policies.

The conservatives singled out President Nixon's "overtures to Red China," his "failure" to respond to the spread of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean, his "failure" to oppose West Germany's attempts at rapprochement with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and cited also the "deteriorated military position" of the United States.

The list of signers is headed by William F. Buckley Jr., editor of National Review. The other signers were William A. Rusher, publisher of National Review; James Burnham, its editor; Allen H. Ryskind, congressional editor of Human Events magazine; Anthony Harrigan, columnist and executive vice-president of the Southern States Industrial Council; Neil McCaffrey, president of Arlington House publishers and Conservative Book Club; Thomas S. Winter, vice-chairman of the American Conservative Union; Jeffrey Bell, editor of the magazine Battle Line; Randal C. Tinsley, executive director of Young Americans for Freedom; J. Daniel Mahoney, chairman of the New York Conservative party, and Frank Meyer, its vice-chairman.

Reagan Doesn't Want Agnew Job

By Betty Medsger

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP).—Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan said yesterday he would not accept the vice-presidency—even if Spiro Agnew fell into disfavor with the administration—because he feels he can accomplish more in his present position.

"I don't have political ambitions to go any further," he said on a television program. "Much can be done and much has been done in California. Forty-nine other states really keep an eye on California. California is kind of a microcosm and has been a pacesetter."

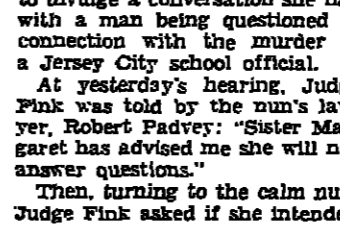
Nun Jailed For Refusal To Testify

By Betty Medsger

JERSEY CITY, N.J., July 29 (AP).—Sister Margaret Murtha, a Dominican nun, began serving an indefinite jail sentence here yesterday for refusing to answer a grand jury's questions about a murder.

Sister Margaret was ordered taken to the Hudson County Jail by Superior Court Judge A. Alfred Fink after the New Jersey Supreme Court refused to hear her appeal of a contempt of court citation. She may be kept in jail until she testifies or until the grand jury's term expires on Sept. 23. But the term can be extended.

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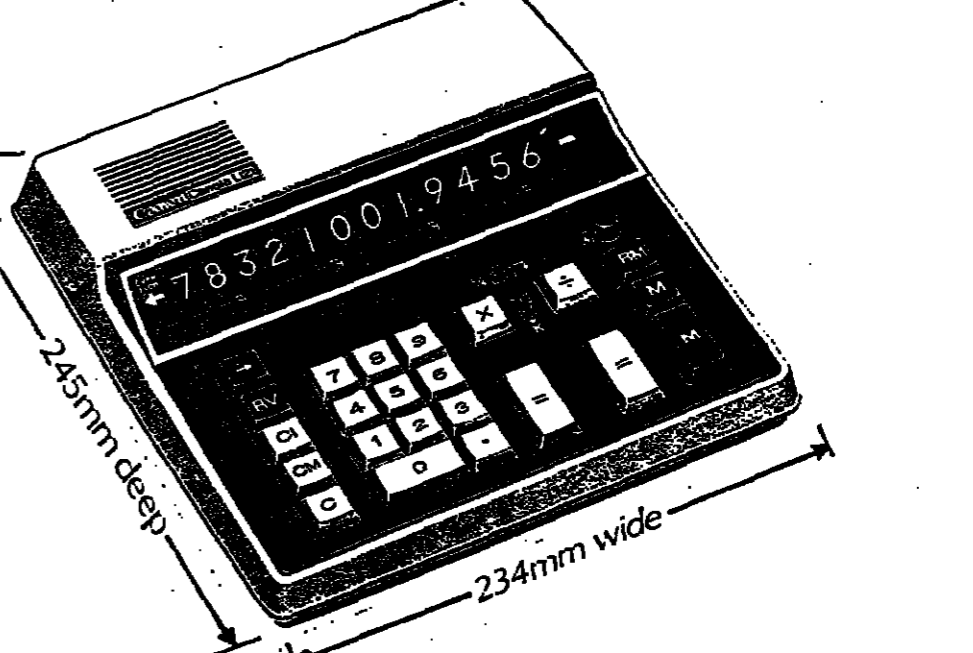
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Democracy and the Market

The British debate over the entry of the island kingdom into Europe is an important one, and, at bottom, very serious. But the surface is roughed up by the contortions of the Labor party and its chiefs, as an old struggle continues, and a new opportunity appears. A sizable portion of Labor—including organized labor—has always been deeply suspicious of the Common Market. Now, freed from the direct responsibility of managing Britain and quite aware that polls show roughly half the Britons clinging stubbornly to their sceptered isle, ideology and opportunism combine to push the party into a rejection of the Conservative-negotiated terms for British membership in the market.

There is an irony of all of this. One could make a very strong case to indicate that the Labor party is performing a useful democratic function in assuming the leadership of that majority which, to all appearances, is against the Common Market. It might well be argued, as the Labor party executive does, that the question should be put to the people in a general election—and in that case it would certainly be appropriate for one of the major parties to represent the anti-market point of view.

The Labor party's difficulty, of course, is that it is compromised by its own official past. Moreover, instead of making a frank switch of stands, and basing that switch upon public opinion, the party leaders who

were involved in market negotiations during the Wilson government have either broken with the party line or, as Harold Wilson himself has done, argued that those negotiations were a different ball game.

This last case is neither easy nor convincing. It has put the British Labor party in the position, for example, of demanding more on behalf of the New Zealand butter and cheese trade than the New Zealanders themselves. It has bedeviled the debate with details of the agreement reached by the Heath government with the Six, whereas the real issue is whether Britain should enter the Common Market on any terms that would not make a mockery of the whole concept.

Some Labor organs have complained, plaintively, that the party is being expected to show more consistency and less political opportunism than its rivals. But this springs from the very nature of Labor—its emphasis on ideology rather than administration; its relatively recent appearance on the British political scene, the high moral tone of its pronouncements. And the significance of the market, its implications for the British future, its reflections on the British past, throw a lurid light upon every move by both parties, one that brightens some actions and causes others to throw long, dark shadows. Very little in Britain will be quite the same after October's vote, whichever way it goes. And certainly this applies to the Labor party.

The New Mercantilism

Secretary of Commerce Stans has warned Congress that the United States may run a deficit on merchandise trade this year for the first time in this century. Congressmen of both parties have reportedly found this news "frightening." Presumably the new June trade figures, showing a \$362.2-million deficit on top of April and May deficits—the first three-month trade deficit in 21 years—will intensify congressional fears and add up to the already strong protectionist sentiment.

There can be no doubt that a historic shift is occurring in America's international economic position. After years of heavy investing abroad, the United States has become what economists call a "mature creditor" nation—one that receives a large and growing return flow of interest and dividends from past investments that are now paying off, while its traditional surplus on merchandise trade declines. Indeed, that shift in trade must occur if foreigners are to finance the back flow of interest and dividends and repay some of the principal on past American loans and investments.

U.S. income from foreign investments has been growing rapidly; it amounted to \$5.4 billion in 1965 and reached \$8.6 billion in 1970. In consequence, the overall U.S. balance of exports and imports of both goods and services—the so-called "current balance"—is in solid surplus. During the first quarter of 1971 the current-account surplus was running at an annual rate of \$4.2 billion, compared with \$3.6 billion last year and \$2 billion in 1969.

In recent years American exports have been rising strongly—considerably faster than the gross national product—but U.S. imports have been rising faster still. From the standpoint of total national consumption, this is highly desirable; it means that Americans can consume more than they are producing. But, from the standpoint of particular industries that are feeling the impact of growing foreign penetration of the American market, the rise in imports is obviously disturbing—especially during a

period of sluggish domestic growth and persistent unemployment like the present.

The trend of rising merchandise imports reinforces the long-run shift from goods-producing to service-producing industries in the "postindustrial" U.S. economy—and thereby adds to the pressures on jobs and sales in such traditional industries as textiles and steel.

The issue facing U.S. economic policy is not how to reverse these fundamental shifts—this is probably impossible and would be undesirable if it could be done—but how to avoid damage to the American economy as these shifts occur. This demands stronger measures to cure domestic unemployment and inflation and to stimulate economic growth. Instead, what the country is likely to get are programs to regain and expand a surplus on merchandise trade—such as suspending the anti-trust laws to permit American producers to collude in export markets, providing big tax cuts to encourage American corporations to ship more goods abroad, and other subsidies designed specifically for export promotion.

An administration that has been so calm about domestic unemployment and inflation as to sound like Pollyanna much of the time has become unduly hysterical about the decline of the U.S. merchandise trade surplus. Some administration policymakers, such as Secretary Stans, seem determined to build an analytical case for "mercantilist" subsidies to exports and for various protectionist measures, such as import quotas, for which there is heavy political pressure from many industries and labor unions.

Evidence is growing that the long-standing conflict within the administration between its "mercantilists" and its liberal traders is being won by the former. If this proves to be the case, the result will be a highly aggressive American trade policy that could provoke international trade wars, together with programs at home to protect and subsidize favored American industries, at the expense of the nation as a whole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet-Arab Relations

Russo-Arab harmony has received its nastiest jolt as a result of the short-lived coup in the Sudan, now being stamped out in an anti-Communist bloodbath and witch hunt by the restored ruler, Col. Numeiri. . . Hitherto Russia has taken extreme care not to give offense by open interference in Arab affairs. Thus, although in most Arab countries communism is outlawed and its supporters harshly repressed, the Russians have sedulously refrained from remonstrances. Now, suddenly, Tass has come right out with a condemnatory statement. . . Why is Russia sticking her neck out for the Sudanese Communists? Surely not, in view of her own record, because blood is being shed in the suppression of a rebellion. Chagrin because a coup by Africa's biggest Communist party was prevented? Its success, at this stage, would have been an embarrassment.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Steps for Pakistan

India, after initially coping with the tide of refugees from East Pakistan, is foundering. World aid becomes inadequate. In political terms, Mrs. Gandhi has to send the unwelcome immigrants back or toward war. This choice—which cannot be delayed by more than another six months or so—paralyzes present efforts to make the camps habitable or feed the starving, hopeless processions which troop even now from Bangla Desh.

It may be that nothing, no diplomatic intervention, can reverse this humiliating and disastrous slide. But a few dramatic gestures would help. First, the release of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his installation in Dacca. Secondly, concerted action by the Security Council. Thirdly, clear warning to Yahya Khan that he will remain, economically and morally, beyond the pale until his Punjabi troops fly home to the Punjab.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 30, 1896

CONSTANTINOPLE—The Powers are about to take an important step with a view to bringing about a settlement of the crisis in Crete. Intelligence has been received here to the effect that the Powers are tired of Greek obduracy and firmly united to support Turkey. The situation has been getting out of hand lately. Two days ago the Moslems massacred thirteen Christians.

Fifty Years Ago

July 30, 1921

AUGUSTA, Ky.—A six-foot black snake refused to budge from his den under an old stump. T.R. Barclay, farmer, near Augusta, decided to smoke out the reptile. Fire spread from the stump to a twenty-acre hay field. The field was dry. Appeals were sent out to the fire station. With the aid of a timely rain, farmers were able to save the city. Only 1 1/4 of a mile away. The snake escaped.



No Finnegan Begin Again

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—The mood of Britain vis-à-vis the momentous subject of joining the Common Market is no longer analogous to that of the famous character in the rhyme. Out again and in again, Finnegan begin again. Britain stayed out of the market at its inception, which was a very bad mistake, and subsequently was twice kept out by De Gaulle. But now it looks as if it is going in—to stay.

There have been some diehards in the opposition Labor party (which, despite its professed dislike of current entry terms, sought unsuccessfully to get in on similar terms when it ran the government) and these diehards talk about negotiating this country out of "Europe" when they get back to power, if this Tory government succeeds in obtaining membership.

But these diehards, whose voices were surprisingly muted at the recent party conclave where Harold Wilson and his loyal stalwarts overrode the Labor marketeers, are unlikely to represent even an important episode when the history of this decade is written.

If Heath's Conservative government succeeds in joining Britain to the Market, it is highly improbable that any future Labor regime will pull out. This is not a question of the principles of the Treaty of Rome, which set up the organization, but of inherent British realism that recognizes the logic of once in, always in this decisive grouping. Any debate on the

desirability of Labor accession in the future is a matter of concern only for factions inside that volatile party and can safely be ignored by the outer world.

A King Canute

Although Wilson, the Labor apparatus and the trade unions have all declared themselves opposed to joining—or to the terms of joining—they seem to be in the position of King Canute unsuccessfully attempting to stem a tide whose strength exceeded his own. Prime Minister Heath has managed the market issue with consummate skill. He is determined to push it through and the signs are he will succeed without too much difficulty when Parliament finally votes.

Already the trend of political polls shows rapid changes. For about a year, just after the switch to Tory leadership, the British mood remained suspicious of Europe and about three to one against the idea of joining. Recent polls indicate that during less than a month this has shifted drastically with a small majority now in favor.

Some sceptics wonder if the party isn't indeed too fast making it more difficult to maintain the momentum needed until the final parliamentary test. But, on the whole, the pro-market faction is optimistic.

The trend should offset the Labor leadership's determination to ignore its own past policies and the strong minority of marketeers led by its deputy leader, Roy Jenkins, as well as the minor Tory opposition.

What will become of Jenkins in terms of internal party politics is another thing. He might feel constrained to resign this autumn or he might be replaced by the Labor deputies when the House of Commons then reconvenes. He has been loyal to his principles and consequently sharply at odds both with Wilson and the party majority.

He will stick with his position, voting for market membership. But he shows composure and a quietly understanding comprehension of Wilson's determination to place party unity ahead of other issues in this period of political stress.

In terms of the world, as distinct from British politics, the Common Market would seem to almost have it made here. If public opinion continues to veer over to the pro-Europe camp, it is probably that the Labor party will find it not too difficult to reconcile itself to terms it now so sharply attacks.

After all, Willy Brandt's West German Social Democrats once fought the market's predecessor, the Coal and Steel Community, and now are as "European" as anyone. The Social Democrats are British Labor's alter ego.

For all these reasons it looks more and more as if Britain is now well along the way to "Europe" and, furthermore, as if it will stay there, under future governments and despite their political complexion. The words spoken in inter-party debates today may well, within a year, come to be regarded as a mad midsummer madness.

Thoughts on Society—III

By Mihajlo Mihajlov

BELGRADE.—In the last century Dostoevsky sought to prove that man exists only one idea, without which human life is impossible, and that is the idea of immortality of the soul. In our century Teilhard de Chardin took the same view.

But in relation to the whole of mankind it is impossible to believe in progress and the future of mankind without belief in the immortality of mankind.

Presently, when there are no questions which are exclusively political, religious, medical, chemical, etc., the idea of immortality of the human soul assumes not only universal but practical political meaning.

Never before has the question of personal immortality been posed as sharply before each man—not theoretically but practically—as in the present totalitarian societies. If physical death is the end, then slavery is justified.

Immortal P

Then, it is indeed better to be a living slave carrying out unquestioning the directions of the party than not to be. And vice versa—if the soul, the "I" of each of us, is immortal, then worship of outside violence is the loss of the soul, which is worse than the loss of life. Thus in totalitarian societies one can observe the rebirth of religious life which the 19th century seemed to have completely rejected.

It is extraordinarily instructive to read the Soviet underground and semi-underground literature—Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago," works by Solzhenitsyn, the novel-essay, "All Flows" by Grossman, "Reminiscences," by Nadezhda Mandelstam.

In these works one feels awareness of the fact that the prison of totalitarianism was not undeserved. The longer the punishment lasts, the more clear it becomes that man was guilty, of course, not politically, but metaphysically.

Analyzing Stalin's purges one unwillingly recalls the biblical proverb: "Those who live by the sword shall die by the sword." The more one reads the memoirs of Soviet prisoners the more one is impregnated with the paradoxical conviction that there was no injustice done, but a mystical justice was manifesting itself all the time.

The worst punishments went to men who most believed in Communism; that is, in the compulsory reorganization of the world.

On the other hand, who can forget in Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" the character Alvocha the Baptist, who, even in the horror of the labor camp, lived a full emotional life, and of whom the author

himself wrote that "prison is to him like water off a duck's back."

So, the paradoxical consciousness that in the world there is no real injustice leads toward consciousness of one's own responsibility for one's own and the world's destiny.

Society is not guilty, the world is not bad, but man himself is guilty, although his sin lies almost always in obedience to external violence, or active faith in violence. Thus simultaneously with the psychology of personal guilt a free man is born.

The religious philosophical question about whether there is justice in the universe in our time becomes a practical question and on its answer depends everything—our life, history and the future of mankind. Since this question is most acute in Russia, a religious rebirth can be expected to come there. The Soviet Union, as the Roman Empire once did, is preparing the soil for a planetary religious rebirth.

Religious rebirth is not a theoretical and ideological matter. There is no need at all for an all-embracing theory giving precepts of what to do, but one has to be able again to feel in oneself that internal compass which during every minute of life shows the only right direction for action, and to have faith in it, follow its directions despite deadly threats.

Thus wrote Pasternak in "Doctor Zhivago": "The whole tragedy started from the fact that we ceased to believe our own opinion."

To live trusting our inward feeling means to live a religious life. But what punishments and purges are still waiting for us in order that we might be capable of so living. Plato thought that "the ancients were better than we are and were living closer to gods. And it seems to our epoch that Plato himself lived in a mystic epoch of closeness to gods."

This is the last of three articles written by the Yugoslav Mihajlo Mihajlov for The New York Times.

Letters

Ex-Subscriber

I do not wish to, even in a small way, support an organization that prints stolen property under the misnomer of the "people's right to know" whether the info is Top Secret or Unclassified. Ellsberg is a common thief and your organization is an accomplice in his crime by accepting and publishing the stolen papers.

The First Amendment was not written with the intent that everything done by our government needed to be known by every citizen. The founding fathers undoubtedly meant that any news obtained by legitimate means would not be suppressed.

When do you plan to publish the details on how to make our biggest and most destructive bombs? Don't we all have a right to know? It's just history!

W.P.H. IRWIN, Neu Anif, Austria.

A Toast

As successor of sorts, to that well-oiled journalistic machine which Waverly Root has been describing so entertainingly in your pages, let me say that the profession—and probably our readers—appear to be paying a terrible price for our current dedication to sobriety and seriousness.

Root's articles about the "no-holds-barred" journalism practiced here in the 1920s and 30s by American newspapers such as the

Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune raises the disturbing question: "Does it really matter?" Public opinion polls in the United States indicate that as modern reporters and editors pay more attention to "news," the credibility gap between newspapers and their (dwindling) readership widens.

Maybe three delightfully crooked journalists meeting in Nice at an agreeable café terrace," as Waverly says, to concoct their story for the day isn't so bad. Their output was no doubt both amusing and innocuous. Journalism, like a lot of other professions, seems to be taking itself too seriously these days.

I think I'll go down to Harry's Bar tonight and hoist a toast to old Spencer Bull. And maybe even to the old Prince of Wales.

EDWARD ROHRBACH, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Bureau Chief, Paris.

This White House meeting, Mr. Gromyko writes, "was widely commented upon in the American press during the Caribbean crisis and after the murder of Kennedy in 1963—in all kinds of memoir literature, including that of Robert Kennedy."

The special goal of all these commentaries was to hide the true character of the meeting and to invent still another pretext to justify the violation of the norms of international law by the activity of the government of the U.S.A. in the fall of 1962 against Cuba and the Soviet Union," he said.

This, he said, was because the Kennedy administration "consciously rejected different diplomatic means, by the help of which it would have been possible to avert the confrontation."

"In the first half of October 1962, President Kennedy and his main diplomatic advisers did not think of turning to serious diplomacy for solving problems which disturbed them in connection with the strengthening of Cuba's defenses," he said.

To underscore this point, he

On the Cuban Crisis

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW.—Four days before President John F. Kennedy informed the world about the Cuban missile crisis, Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev proposed a Soviet-American summit meeting which the American leader first seemed to support but later in the day rejected, according to Soviet archives material just made public.

The Foreign Ministry documentation dealing with the 1962 crisis over Soviet missiles in Cuba was included in an article by Anatoly A. Gromyko, the son of the Soviet foreign minister, which was published in the monthly historical journal, Voprosy Istori.

The first of two articles, entitled "The Caribbean Crisis," covers events up to Mr. Kennedy's speech of Oct. 22, 1962, in which he reported on the discovery of Soviet offensive missiles on Cuba and demanded the withdrawal by Soviet authorities. Presumably, the second article will cover events up until Mr. Khrushchev's decision to pull out the missiles in return for an American pledge not to invade Cuba.

As an example of the tension of those days, Mr. Gromyko reports on the private meeting between then Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin shortly before Mr. Kennedy's speech. Mr. Rusk gave the Soviet ambassador a copy of the speech and a message to Mr. Khrushchev.

Mr. Dobrynin said after reading the documents that "the United States has deliberately created a dangerous crisis."

In his article, Mr. Gromyko, who consistently defends the Soviet position, also rebuked those Americans who later accused his father, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, of bad faith when he failed to disclose the presence of the missiles when he met with the President at the White House Oct. 18.

Mr. Gromyko's article said that because of the tense situation in the Cuban area following the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in April 1961, and plans being hatched by groups in the United States, "the Soviet Union and Cuba, in full conformity with the norms of international law, in the summer of 1962 reached an accord on the strengthening of the defense capacities of Cuba."

"Sobering Influence"

"Medium range missiles were deployed on the island for defensive purposes. This was an action, aimed at exerting a sobering influence on the advocates of military adventure in Washington and the preventing of a new American invasion against the Cuban people," he wrote.

Mr. Gromyko does not mention that American intelligence also discovered plans to build intermediate range missiles when a U-2 plane's film was studied Oct. 14.

Mr. Gromyko, a section chief of the Institute of the U.S.A., a branch of the Academy of Sciences, is a frequent commentator on international problems, and the author of a book, "1,036 Days of President Kennedy."

His article was very critical of the Kennedy tactics during the early stages in the crisis. Mr. Gromyko believes that diplomacy could have prevented the confrontation.

A key element in all accounts of the crisis was a meeting held at the White House between Foreign Minister Gromyko and Mr. Kennedy that lasted more than two hours Oct. 18, while plans were being laid in the administration on how to respond to the presence of the Soviet missiles.

Mr. Kennedy's intelligence raising the matter of the missiles with Mr. Gromyko and the latter did the same. But later, American writers often accused the Soviet foreign minister of duplicity, something his son resents.

"The Soviet foreign minister responded to the appeal of Cuba for help only because this appeal had the purpose of eliminating the threat hanging over Cuba," the author said, quoting official reports.

"The President was told that if the Soviet Union helps the Cubans with training in arms, destined for defense, then this situation in no way can be regarded as a threat to the United States," Kennedy answered by repeating that the United States has no plans to invade Cuba and is striving to avoid actions which could lead to war, if only such actions will not be provoked by the other side," he said.

Mr. Gromyko said that since Mr. Kennedy never raised the question of missiles with his father, "consequently no attempt could be given to him whether such arms were in Cuba or not."

"It is worth posing the question: Why must the diplomatic representative of the U.S.S.R. in advance inform the United States government about this or any other defensive measures taken for the defense of friendly states since at that time the United States never gave the Soviet Union information about the deployment of arms?" he asked.

To underscore this point, he

mentions his father's session at the White House in which not only did the Soviet side take the initiative in discussing Cuba but also proposed a summit meeting. Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev had already met once, in June, 1961, in Vienna.

Mr. Kennedy was given by Mr. Gromyko a proposal from Mr. Khrushchev—he is not mentioned by name in the article—suggesting a summit meeting "to settle the disputed international problems and the examination of questions which cause divergences between the Soviet Union and the United States." Mr. Gromyko quotes as his source the Soviet foreign policy archives.

No Formal Agenda

"The President reacted positively to this proposal," the Soviet Union. He only noted that he would like at such a meeting to discuss problems without a formal agenda and without stating priority to any special questions under discussion," the report said.

Kennedy also said that, in recent months, the government of the United States had tried to patch up its relations with the U.S.S.R. On the "Laosian question," he noted they had achieved a definite success, he said.

The author added that it was difficult to determine from his account whether Mr. Kennedy in fact wanted a summit, or whether he was persuaded by his advisers, or whether his positive response was only "diplomatic camouflage" to disguise "the planned aggressive course against the Soviet Union and Cuba."

In any event, that evening at a dinner given by Mr. Rusk to Mr. Gromyko, Lisovsky, Thompson, then a special adviser on Soviet affairs to the President, told Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin that "the White House would like to postpone the summit meeting."

"In the opinion of the American side, a meeting in November 1962 would have an unprepared character, and it is doubtful if this would lead to positive results. The President," said Thompson, thinks that such meetings have extraordinary important significance and have a far-reaching effect. And John Kennedy wants his second meeting with a Soviet government representative to yield concrete results," the official account said, according to Mr. Gromyko.

This episode, with particular sharpness, shows the lack of any desire by the American leadership and of Kennedy personally to analyze the situation and solve the problem by peaceful, diplomatic means. Kennedy obviously preferred crisis diplomacy," the author said.

American sources have generally stated that the administration at that time believed the Russians were hoping to finish deployment of missiles and then surprise the United States with some ultimatum on Berlin or some other dangerous point, and that it was important not to let Moscow know that Washington knew about the deployment activity.

Mr. Gromyko spends a great deal of attention on the fact that during his meeting with his father, President Kennedy did not raise the Cuban issue, but that his father did.

Also, he said that the President did not speak specifically about the question of Soviet missiles in Cuba, "limiting himself only to general statements, that because of the actions of the Soviet government in the Caribbean, the situation had 'suddenly' worsened."

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India Puts Army on Standby Along East Pakistan Border

NEW DELHI, July 29 (AP)—Indian security forces have been strengthened along the border with East Pakistan and the army is "standing by" to meet any aggression, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today.

Gandhi's government informed Parliament today. Home Affairs Minister K.C. Pant said that since May 21, the Pakistan Army has intruded into Indian territory 29 times and fired across the frontier on 241 occasions, killing 55 and wounding 128 civilians.

Mr. Pant accused Pakistani President Mohammed Yahya Khan's government of trying to expand the civil strife in its eastern province into a general confrontation between India and Pakistan.

"We have all along been avoiding being drawn into that situation," he said.

The minister paid tribute to the paramilitary Indian Border Security Force, which mans the 1,348-mile frontier with East Pakistan, and said it has "succeeded in silencing Pakistani guns" whenever there had been a flareup.

But, he added, the Indian Army also is "standing by and will take necessary and adequate action to meet the situation whenever required."

Normally, the army is kept at least three miles from the border with East Pakistan.

The debate in Parliament was touched off by reports that eleven persons were killed in border incidents earlier this week.

Kennedy Plans Visit WASHINGTON, July 29 (NYT)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., is planning to visit India and Pakistan within two weeks, his office disclosed today.

Senate sources said that Sen. Kennedy, who is chairman at the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Refugees, would seek to inspect humanitarian and relief measures being taken in connection with the 7.1 million refugees who have fled into nearby parts of India.

The refugees began their flight soon after March 25, when Pakistani Army forces began to put down an East Pakistani bid for political autonomy.

Since then Sen. Kennedy has repeatedly criticized the Pakistani Army's operation, saying it has contributed to widespread loss of life and to property damage seriously affecting East Pakistan's economy, and that it has caused the deaths of an estimated 40,000 a day.

Regional Security Accord Romanians officials have been emphasizing that their government is in an excellent position to press for some sort of regional security arrangement because it has no territorial or political differences with any other Balkan country.

Speaking in the Black Sea port of Constantia last Friday, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu called for the Balkan countries to "seek the path of cooperation" and said this should mean doing away with foreign military bases in the area.

He also called for an end to the old policy followed by imperialist powers of "dividing the Balkan countries and generally the small countries" and of "im-



PENGUIN PARADE—One of the features of the Edinburgh Zoo are the penguins coming out and marching in military style to the delight of visitors.

Romania Seeks Arrangement Planned Military Maneuvers Spotlight Issues in the Balkans

By Dan Morgan

BUCHAREST, July 29 (WP)—Sources said this week that the Soviet Union plans to send three army divisions to Bulgaria for maneuvers in August, the first since 1968 that Russian troops have entered the Balkans for such exercises.

However, the sources said that Romania has given no sign that it will permit the detachments to cross its territory to reach their destination. As a result, the troops presumably will have to be shipped down the Black Sea.

Under legislation passed by the Romanian National Assembly after the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, only the assembly itself can authorize the entry of foreign troops into the country. With the parliament on a lengthy summer recess, approval seems extremely unlikely.

Two weeks ago, the Yugoslav government protested strongly to Bulgaria over the alleged overflight of its territory by two Bulgarian aircraft.

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Senate-House Panel Doubles Funds for Arts, Humanities

By Howard Taubman

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT)—In an impressive demonstration of bipartisan support for the nation's arts and humanities, a conference committee of the Senate and House has agreed to appropriate \$61,210,000 for endowments in fiscal 1972.

This appropriation doubles the funding for fiscal 1971. It provides virtually all that President Nixon submitted in his budget request. The funds for the endowments are covered in an appropriation bill for the Department of Interior and related agencies. The conference report is expected to be accepted by both houses without debate and the President is certain to sign it immediately.

Turks, Greeks Trade Shots in Cyprus Tension

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 29 (AP)—Turkish and Greek Cypriots exchanged shots for the first time in four years last night, it was revealed today.

Turkish-Cypriot police at a check point and the occupants of a Greek Cypriot military vehicle exchanged fire near Kyrenia in northern Cyprus. No casualties were reported.

The incident followed increased tension in Cyprus over the past few days as a result of military exercises by both sides.

A Short Circuit in French Radar Triggers Disquiet Along the Rhine

STRASBOURG, July 29 (UPI)—A short circuit at a French Air Force radar base near here yesterday set off an air raid alarm in 144 towns and villages along the Rhine, air force officials said.

As sirens set off by the automatic system blared all over the Department of Bas-Rhin, policemen, firemen, and rescue workers ran to their town halls. One of the worst telephone jams in the history of the area took place when 144 mayors simultaneously tried to telephone national police headquarters for the area.

Calm was restored when the alert was confirmed to be a false alarm.

East Europe Ends Talks in Disagreement Economic Integration Opposed by Romania

VIENNA, July 29 (AP)—A Communist government summit on Eastern European economic integration in Bucharest has apparently failed to agree on any immediate steps, a communiqué issued tonight indicated.

In a frank statement, Hungarian Premier Jeno Fock told the Hungarian television after he returned from Bucharest that the summit "did not go smoothly" and that "there was a serious dispute" on integration schemes.

The three-day meeting of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) on the level of premiers adopted a "complex program" on further cooperation and integration, but the communiqué said this was to be implemented "in stages over a period of 15-20 years."

Details of the new program were not published. The communiqué said this would be done in the Communist press "in the ensuing days."

Premier Alexei N. Kosygin led the Soviet delegation.

Rights Stressed The phraseology of the lengthy communiqué appeared to reflect Romanian thinking, denying that Eastern European integration would lead to the establishment of "supranational organs" and stressing equal rights and the sovereignty of the Comecon member countries.

Romanian party chief Nicolae Ceausescu made it clear a few days before Tuesday's opening of the 25th Comecon session in his capital that independent-minded Romania opposed any "transgression" of what it considered its right to decide its own economic development program.

The communiqué said: "The session declares that any country outside Comecon membership may take part totally or partially in carrying out the actions stipulated in the complex program . . . The Comecon membership will continue expanding economic and technico-scientific links with the developing countries and with the developed capitalist states, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, equal rights, mutual respect and respect for sovereignty."

The Romanian news agency Agerpres reported that Mr. Ceausescu endorsed the program.



Marshal Tito, 79, yesterday, when he was re-elected president of Yugoslavia.

Tito Again Elected Head Of Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, July 29 (AP)—Marshal Tito, 79, today was re-elected president of Yugoslavia for another five-year term, by secret vote of the federal parliament.

Marshal Tito has been president since 1953, when the post of president of the republic was introduced.

The parliament also proclaimed a new collective leadership, the presidency, of 22 members to be elected by the six Yugoslav states and two autonomous provinces. The presidency will be presided by Marshal Tito. According to the constitution, only Marshal Tito will preside over the presidency during his lifetime. After his death or resignation the post of president of the presidency will be rotated every year among its members.

Parliament Head The federal parliament also today unanimously elected Mijalko Todovic, representative from the state of Serbia, as its president of the presidency.

The secret vote was taken at a joint session of all houses of Yugoslavia's federal parliament. The result of the vote was 579 for Marshal Tito, two invalid ballots and none against.

Congo Reportedly Expels 20 Red Diplomats, Aides

KINSHASA, July 29 (Reuters).—The Congo has expelled about 20 diplomats and staff of Eastern European embassies following last month's disorders at Kinshasa University, informed sources said here tonight.

No names were given, but the expulsions were believed to affect the Soviet, Yugoslav, Romanian, Czechoslovak and Polish embassies. The sources said many of the diplomats left for Brussels yesterday. They had been given 48 hours to leave.

President Joseph Mobutu said there would be a "flood of broken diplomatic relations" following the clash on the university campus between students and soldiers. He said foreign embassies had stirred up the troubles, which were part of a plot to kill him.

No ambassadors were among the expelled diplomats, but sources said there were several nondiplomatic members of embassies.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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Soviet Shift On Visas for Jews Denied Sources Say 700-800 Left Russia in July

MOSCOW, July 29 (UPI)—There has been no change in the Soviet policy of allowing immigration to Israel despite the fact that the number of exit visas issued this month has been somewhat reduced, authoritative sources said today.

Between 700 and 800 visas were granted in July, a higher figure than previously reported, the sources said.

An earlier figure of 500 visas was based on estimates of Jews leaving Moscow for Vienna, from where they go on to Israel. It did not take into consideration those from southern Soviet cities who leave from Black Sea ports, the sources said.

1,000 Monthly Average The average monthly rate of emigrants between March and June has been 1,000, so that during the first half of 1971 more than 5,000 Jews left in any one year since the foundation of the state in 1948.

The reason for the decline has been the shortage of personnel in Soviet offices because of summer vacations, the sources said. Authoritative sources denied reports that Jews who have had a university education are required to repay the state the cost of their education in the amount of 4,000 rubles (\$4,440).

The sole cost of an emigration visa is 900 rubles (approximately \$1,000) of which 600 rubles (\$650) is for the renunciation of Soviet citizenship and 400 rubles (\$440) for the exit visa, they said.

7 Safe in Crash Of Soviet Plane

CALCUTTA, July 29 (AP)—A Soviet An-12 turboprop transport plane crashed today while landing at Calcutta's Dum Dum Airport in a torrential monsoon storm after ferrying 100 East Pakistani refugees to central India.

Airport officials said all seven persons aboard—five Russian crewmen, an Indian Air Force navigator and a local Indian official—scrambled safely from the flaming wreckage.

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PARIS FASHIONS Givenchy's Strip Down

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 29.—Fashion is a body stocking these days, even at Givenchy.

Not that Givenchy's are run-of-the-mill. "I tried several kinds but none of them were right. I ended by having them hand-made," said Givenchy after his early-morning opening on the fourth day of the fashion collections here. Most of them are knit in two parts, he added.

The body stockings are the No. 1 accessory for Givenchy's collection, the harem in Paris. With most of the designers playing sober, the man whose clothes are sometimes cautiously overly ladylike this season loves slit skirts, waist-deep necklines and bare backs. Givenchy's strip down is done with the usual elegance and customers who welcomed his couture hot pants last season should love the follow-through.

Givenchy's basic playtext to go places is almost as brief as Ungaro's mallow. Actually it is cut like a bathing suit that ends in shorts, worn, always with a body stocking, under his suede coats or, later, in other fabrics for evening.

The sportswear is exciting. The skirts come through in flying panels, sometimes as many as six, always worn over the body stockings. Suede coats, smooth as velvet, are fitted and belted or circled with narrow bands of suede fringe. A suede jacket is deeply fringed and long fringed muffers go with many of the tweeds.

Givenchy snubs routine day dresses, just as he should, and gets on to the dress-up clothes. One of the fun fashions is the mini sweater, a short dress knit of metallic yarn. He likes elasticized sleeves that pull off and leave dresses with straight-across strapless tops. Under a conservative, long coat, while in an evening pajamas, have a halter top

with a deep décolletage, and no back at all.

Givenchy does a series of see-through blacks. Under the layers of sheer fabric, the basic black playtext is just barely visible.

Givenchy's newest, liveliest party numbers are the velvet chemises that will go anywhere, do anything and certainly travel fabulously. Underneath enormous bright red or green shawls the dresses are sequins look and fit like clothes made on giant knitting needles.

Givenchy's new print is taken from Miro. The stylized stars and moons are woven into the black taffeta he started using last season.

On other fabrics the same designs are embroidered or appliquéd, for big coats, capes and dresses.

The newest thing at Courrèges are the knits. They're the future of his house, admits Courrèges, who came to his opening in a baby suit of blue and white-dotted cotton with a fine white tating edge.

To the body stocking that he invented years ago, he has added another basic. Just as elementary as his T-shirts embroidered with two Cs at the neckline and his short shorts, both done in fine knitting instead of the familiar rib knit.

The T-shirts, 110 francs in Paris stores, are already selling at the rate of 100,000 a year, according to Courrèges. "They are easy because they stretch to fit many figures, and they're not so expensive," he says. They are also much softer than the paper-doll silhouettes that made him famous.

Some of the new knits are in Jacquards like pin-dot polka dots. One of the most amusing outfits is the red cotton jacket over a little white sweater with little red hearts woven through the sleeves and the long pants.



Otto Modersitz-ASA Press.

Right: Givenchy's raspberry-red, crocheted velvet chenille with fringe. Above: the same designer's white satin evening pajamas under a Miro-print coat of deep blue.

Courrèges's accessories all look like a baby's layette. The little caps, even those with visors, and the gloves and mittens are all knitted in a tiny, delicate stitch.

Courrèges shows more sleeveless jackets, all vinyl and more black this time. Vinyl to the collection are some jumpers and overalls and one hybrid that's a jumper with overall straps behind. Otherwise it's the Courrèges look and the big, healthy Courrèges models dancing through the show on the little Courrèges stage.

Mme. Grès, who started turning fashion back to taffeta a couple of years ago, has gone in for it in a big way. The taffeta her customers will probably like best is the one that looks as if it had walked out of "Little Women" with a buttoned-up, Vesque bodice and a plaid taffeta skirt—unless they prefer the black taffeta tent dress with narrow shoulders and a slightly flared top, or the dress with big, balloon sleeves. There are a dozen others, one a pretty little thing with a short skirt.

Once famous as Alk, Mme. Grès is the couture genius who never follows a trend but designs off the top of her head as she works through her collection. Some of her surprises this time are the many long knickers elasticized at the ankles, the dress made of a plaid car blanket and shown under a wool blazer and the knee-length black velvet smock with romantic sleeves. One of the best restaurant dresses you can imagine. She loves capes and coats with big, full backs. Unbothered by the controversy of whether or not to make daytime dresses, she does one that are figure fitting and bias-cut.

There are none of the famous pin-tucked silk jerseys in the collection. Instead, her masterpieces are the completely stark, undecorated dresses like the black crepe, the gummetal gray chiffon and the white chiffon that is fastened to one arm but floats all over the place.

Nina Ricci's collection, shown Wednesday, is already so successful that you can hardly get through the room full of buyers. "I just did what I feel like, and I'm surprised it worked out this way," designer Gérard Pipart says.

Some of his smash hits are the kimono sleeve coat; the suit with the double gray flannel jacket, checked skirt and black silk jersey shirt and his coat with the raglan sleeves.

"To be modern-modern is not enough," Pipart says. Just for kicks, he has revived the tulle dress and is especially happy about the Ginger Rogers group, done in black with plenty of jet.

Like the United States Postal Service, Balmain carries on through all the storms. Due to their elegant veneer, his clothes have a way of always looking the same but still bringing the latest news.

This time they have the popular short coats over pants and the little short jackets with dresses. Balmain has designed a custom-made jump suit for his customers to travel in, and, of course, he shows some of the handsomest furs in Paris.

If private customers determine the survival time of a couture house, I'm betting on Pierre Balmain.

FESTIVAL IN FRANCE A Formidable Beginning in Orange

By David Stevens

ORANGE, France, July 29 (REUTERS)—What amounts to an entirely new music festival is being launched here this week. In circumstances well padded with local boosterism, the full weight of the French Cultural Ministry, ambitious artistic planning and a magnificent site.

If the Nouvelle Chorégie d'Orange lives up even partly to the standards set at its opening on Sunday, it should quickly become a principal part of call on the European summer musical circuit. The performance of the Verdi Requiem under Carlo Maria Giulini, with the Orchestre de Paris, the New Philharmonia Chorus of London and a formidable quartet of soloists, was one that any festival would have been happy to have in the program.

But one thing that no other festival can have is the splendid sight and acoustics of this Rhône-city Roman theater. Its semicircle of almost 7,000 seats is nestled against a hill facing toward the great scenic wall with its dimensions—almost 50 yards high and more than 100 yards wide—fully intact, and its decoration partly so, including a 10-foot statue of Augustus watching benevolently (one assumes) over the proceedings.

The acoustics are astonishing—so sensitive that a string quartet could probably be heard perfectly in the uppermost rows, yet easily containing the most ravishing sounds with a balance and blend that does not seem to favor any particular group of voices or instruments. The stage is so wide that the offstage trumpets remain onstage and still achieve their antiphonal effect.

All of these qualities were put to the test in Giulini's interpretation of the Requiem, warmly lyrical and dramatic without being excessively theatrical, and sensitively observant of Verdi's great dynamic range.

Three of the four soloists were known quantities—Christa Ludwig, Nicolai Gedda and Martti Talvela—and lived up to high expectations. The 26-year-old Spanish soprano Angeles Golin displayed a voice of tremendous, almost brutal dramatic force, but as yet far from having the expressive sensitivity of Maria Freni, the soprano in the same work with the same orchestra under Karajan a month ago in Paris.

England's musicians have joined the Common Market long before its politicians, and the 200-strong chorus—trained by Bayreuth's Wilhelm Filtz—showed why. Small wonder that most of the Paris orchestra members turned to applaud their collaborators from across La Manche.

The two other events on this year's Orange program are a concert by Montserrat Caballé with the Paris Opéra orchestra tonight and the Opéra's ballet in a Béjart-Balanchine program tomorrow. On Saturday there is a jazz festival with a formidable array of talent headed by Memphis Slim.

It reportedly took a ministerial decision to bring the Orchestre de Paris to Orange, and that much to the openly expressed dismay of the festival at Aix-en-Provence, which has been its summer base since the orchestra's formation a few years ago. Yet the orchestra is the hard-working backbone of the Aix festival, not only in the pit for all the operas and in concerts with Karajan and Yehudi Menuhin, but individually or in small ensembles.

In this way the orchestra members, and many other musicians in Aix, have helped to broaden the festival's format, and musical scope with afternoon concerts in the small, elegant cloister of the Saint-Sauveur Cathedral and other sites in the area.

Among the unusual musical delights revealed in this way were a recently discovered flute sonata by François Devienne, a French contemporary of Mozart, played by Michel Debost with Christian Yaldat at the piano; François Couperin's "Pièces en Concert" for cello and orchestra, by the first cellist, Albert Testard; and the orchestra's chamber ensemble at the restored Sylvane Abbey; a Schumann-Webern-Raydn program by the orchestra's string quartet, and a sensitive performance of Schoenberg's "Book of Hanging Gardens" song cycle by soprano Collette Herzog, with Jacqueline Robin as pianist.

MUSIC IN LONDON Americans at the Proms

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, July 29 (REUTERS)—The Proms made what could be called their annual acknowledgment of the existence of American composition at Royal Festival Hall last night, devoting the second half of a concert by the New Philharmonia Orchestra to music by Carl Ruggles, Charles Ives and Roger Sessions.

Frederick Praeger, the conductor, was presumably responsible for the choice of compositions; and a curious choice it was.

Ruggles is 95 and his "Sun-Treader" dates from 1932. Ives, who lived to be 87, and his "Second Orchestral Set" of which we heard the last movement, was written in 1915. Sessions is 75, but his "Rhapsody for Orchestra" is at least of recent date, 1969-70.

A comparable program of British music for an American audience might have included music by Havergal Brian, who is 95; Cyril Scott, who died last year at 81; and William Walton, who is 80. But Praeger, conductor of the New England Conservatory Orchestra, was probably guided more by geography than by age.

Both Ives and Ruggles were born in New England, while Sessions, although born in Brooklyn, is of New England ancestry and was educated at Harvard and Yale.

Both Ruggles and Ives, if not Sessions, may have been recognized—correctly, as today's reviewers suggest—to appeal to the British taste for both eccentricity and archaology. They have been losers, each going his own way, independent of fashionable trends and schools, which the British think is very English; and both have, as a consequence, waited a long time for recognition.

There is a tendency, now, to see in Ruggles another Ives. If so, "Sun-Treader," his largest work, is representative. It may prove difficult to make the label stick. This is a real dinosaur of an embryo piece, and about as up-to-date—unless dissonant, astringent, counterpoint is modern, or was, even in 1932. Written for an enormous orchestra, it lurches along, luffing and blowing and scrapping, sagging under its own weight, pausing from time to time as if to catch its breath.

How different is Ives, who, for all his quirky devices, always seems to know where he is going, and how to get there. Sessions is, by far, the most professional, the most accomplished, the most skillful of the three; but he tends to wear his skills on his sleeve, and skills don't sing.

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Anxieties Over Dollar Fuel Gold, Silver Rise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 29 (NYT)—Gold, silver and platinum prices rose sharply today in European markets...

The U.S. announcement of the second biggest budget deficit since 1946 and the third monthly trade deficit...

One of the biggest buying days of the last two years, dealers in Zurich and London said demand came from "everywhere," including the United States...

The rise in silver was attributed principally to Americans. French reserves rise in another development, the Bank of France reported...

One of the factors in the gold-price rise has been the rumor that the French, with their newly swollen dollar reserves, will revert to traditional practices of demanding conversions at the U.S. Treasury for gold.

This would further reduce U.S. gold stocks and perhaps lead to a formal embargo on gold sales. Speculation on the exchange market today estimated that another \$15 billion had entered the reserves.

U.K. to Close Two Scottish Shipbuilders

Opposition, Unions Hit Plan for Clyde Yards

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 29 (NYT)—Amid scenes of uproar in the House of Commons, the government announced today a severe cutback in shipbuilding jobs and operations on the Clyde River near Glasgow.

John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, was hooted down by angry Labor MPs as he detailed the Conservative government's plans for reorganizing the bankrupt consortium Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd., Scotland's largest industry.

The plan envisages the closure of two of the group's four shipyards and a reduction in employment from 8,300 to 3,500.

Scottish union leaders meeting in London announced they would refuse to accept layoff notices and threatened to take over and occupy the yards.

"We will fight the government all the way," Jimmy Aikie, one of the shop stewards, declared. "If we are defeated, we will turn the whole of Scotland on its head. We can envisage taking over the whole management structure of the shipyards."

The yards to be closed are those at Scotstoun and at Clydebank. The latter, formerly known as John Brown & Co., was the builder of the Queen Elizabeth II and predecessor Cunard liners.

The two yards to be retained are those at Govan and Leith. All are on the Clyde River.

Mr. Davies told the Commons the government had accepted a study entrusted to a group of experts on the future of the yards. He said the group's principal finding was that the consortium, as organized by the former Labor government in 1967, was "doomed from the start."

Nevertheless, looking toward the future, Mr. Davies said, albeit with emphasis on every "if": "If the order book is concentrated at the Govan and Leith yards, if ship production is standardized, if the management is radically reformed, and if much more productive and realistic working agreements can be negotiated with the men who would be employed there—on these conditions, the group thinks it should be possible to form a new company which would retain a viable shipbuilding capability..."

Mr. Davies said if these conditions were met, he believed private capital, particularly Scottish, would be forthcoming. He also said the government—a 48 percent stockholder by virtue of massive, but unsuccessful, infusions of capital under the Labor government—would be ready to provide some of the initial capital.

When the company sought still further funds last month, the present government refused, and the company went into receivership.

Mr. Davies's remarks, delivered in a dry tone without any touch of concern or compassion, enraged Labor members. He was greeted with a barrage of cries of "shame," "resign" and "butchery."

Senate Gets Bill Restricting Level Of Steel Imports

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Legislation to restrict steel imports was introduced in the Senate today with the support of 34 senators.

Republican leader Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, chief sponsor with Democratic Sen. Vance Hartke, of Indiana, said the bill was prompted by a crisis situation.

The bill, aimed primarily at European and Japanese producers, would limit imports for this year to 15.1 million tons and hold the annual increase to no more than 2.5 percent.

"The only way left to assure the revival of the domestic steel industry is to recognize the changing world market conditions as they are and adjust to meet them."

Sen. Hartke described the bill as a final measure "to save jobs." He said every 1 million tons of domestic steel production lost to imports represents a potential employment of 7,500 U.S. workers.

On this basis, he said, more than 50,000 job opportunities have been lost this year.

French Price Index Rises 0.4% in June PARIS, July 29 (NYT)—Consumer prices continued to rise in France last month, but less steeply than in May, the Finance Ministry reported today.

Nixon's '72 Handicap: An Analysis Prices Fall Through Dow 'Support Level'

By Richard F. Janssen

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP-DJ)—The economic outlook appears to be the major problem for President Nixon in considering his 1972 re-election strategy...

Worried Republicans acknowledge that the administration is behind its schedule on getting the economy moving again. The leading indicators, which foreshadow future economic trends, declined in June after seven consecutive monthly gains.

Now, Nixon strategists are no longer so confident about getting the jobless rate down to a politically harmless level by the autumn of 1972.

Further Inflation Threatened Meanwhile, further inflation is threatened by this summer's large wage settlements in industry. Five-year increases just agreed on range as high as 15 percent.

Price increases by business and the rising U.S. money supply are working in the same direction. Furthermore, there will be additional burdens on economic recovery next year. Economists say that the Federal Reserve Board's promised efforts to reduce the money-supply growth during this half-year will probably weigh most heavily on business activity in next year's first half.

Strategists theorize that the surprisingly high rate of savings—8.4 percent of consumers' after-tax income, up from 7.9 percent a year ago—could mean a deep retrenchment. On the other hand, it could be paving the way for inflationary spending.

The administration is also holding back any additional stimulus to the economy because officials reason that people may loosen their spending as soon as anxieties about the Vietnam war have been put aside. A political settlement of the war could mean "a drastic, emerging effect on the U.S. economy, one administration aide asserts."

However, the way the administration has been winding down the war works against any dramatic consumer-spending spurge, according to Jay Schmeidler, chief economist of the survey research center at the University of Michigan. He cites the President's emphasis on "continuing the struggle and incursions into adjacent countries."

High Unemployment Worrisome Administration men concede that unless something sets off a surge of spending by consumers and investment by business, Mr. Nixon could

well face the campaign against a backdrop of embarrassingly high unemployment. The high unemployment rate may have to continue for years rather than months, one government economist says. To drain the inflationary steam out of the economy, he says, "it took the Eisenhower administration eight years and three recessions."

Elton Janeway, a private economist in New York, predicts that the jobless rate will rise to 8 percent by late this year.

Although it still resists new action to deal with the joblessness, the administration does worry that awareness of unemployment can demoralize the consumer. As long as it is about that, however, the government appears to be even more worried about losing the fight against inflation.

Some administration aides explain privately that a key consideration is that unemployment hurls a relatively small part of the population, notably blacks and the young, many of whom are not likely to vote Republican; whereas inflation affects everyone.

Officials say some relief from inflation is almost assured by the economic slack—37 percent idle plant capacity and about five million unemployed—created during the past two years.

But what worries them is whether a slowdown in price increases will be perceptible enough to win widespread voter appreciation. Since wholesale price trends generally make their mark on the consumer price level only after a considerable lag, one economist says, it is "obvious" that the wholesale price index rose to a 5 percent annual rate of increase in the first half of this year—more than double the rate of last year's first-half.

Rapid Growth in Money Supply A further element, at least psychologically, encouraging price increases is the upsurge in the U.S. money supply, some analysts say. During the past half-year the money supply has grown at an annual rate of 11 percent—termed by the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank "the most rapid for any six-month period since World War II."

Other analysts, including Homer Jones, former chief economist of the St. Louis bank, feel that the major inflationary impact is more than a year away—which means election time.

Now Fed chairman Arthur F. Burns, expressing concern about inflation, is making it clear that the Fed will cut the growth of the money supply. Such a slowdown, Mr. Jones calculates, would affect production with a lag of "about two or three quarters," which could affect employment in 1972.

June Puts UAL in Black in Quarter

NEW YORK, July 29 (NYT)—UAL, parent company of United Air Lines, the nation's largest domestic air carrier, managed to operate in the black in the second quarter as a result of the profit made in June, president Edward E. Carlson reported yesterday.

June earnings increased 37 percent to \$6,937 million from the 1970 month, even though traffic was down 10 percent. The favorable earnings trend is continuing in July, aided by the stringent cost controls that helped the

second-quarter performance, he said. Its Western International Hotels subsidiary had gross operating revenues of \$4,756 million for the 1971 first half against \$4,333 million last year.

Mr. Carlson noted that UAL's revenue is down 10 percent from 1970 year-end levels and that \$159 million in aircraft and ground facilities commitments have been canceled. He said flight schedules have been reduced 18 percent and aircraft flight hours cut by 6.3 percent.

Table with multiple columns showing financial data for various companies like Amer. Bakersies, Carborundum, El Paso Natural Gas, etc.

NEWS AND NOTES

News and notes section containing articles like 'Bache Offers Shares', 'Phillips Strikes Oil', 'Aluminum Output Cut', 'Australian Gas Find', 'French Price Index', and 'Royal Dutch Airlines'.

Volume on the Big Board picked up modestly, rising to 14.57 million shares from the previous 13.94 million shares.

Bauch & Lomb rose 3 7/8 to 133 1/2, thereby wiping out its setback yesterday. It showed the biggest gain on the active list.

Prices were depressed on the American Stock Exchange. Leeway Warrants, on top of the most active list, fell 7/8 to 25 7/8.

Syntax, after posting losses for most of the day, managed to gain 3/4 to 51 3/4.

Auto Prices Rise at Ford And Chrysler By Robert W. Irvin DETROIT, July 29 (WP)—Two of the Big Three auto makers—Ford and Chrysler—are sending dealers tentative prices showing increases of \$100 to \$300 more for 1972 models.

General Motors said it is not sending out tentative '72 prices, but increases are a foregone conclusion.

Ford said today its dealers are being given advanced billing prices on 1972 models which average 5.2 percent higher than current models. The company would not give a dollar figure but said the average 1971 Ford car had a retail price of \$3,550. This would indicate a \$205 price hike on a '72 Ford.

A Chrysler spokesman said his company's increases are "in the same ballpark" as the 5.2 percent Ford hike.

Optimism Priced Up Overall, Ford said option prices are going up 5 percent for the automatic transmission, air conditioning, power steering, power brakes, radio and optional engines on all cars.

The company blamed the increases on higher costs. It said final prices will be announced shortly before introduction time in September.

Chrysler refused to discuss the tentative car prices being sent dealers.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers union, told newsmen that Ford's increase "is totally unwarranted."

He accused the companies of "blindly following," what he termed a rigid price-profit formula and pointed to a first-half profit of \$1.17 billion for General Motors and \$367 million for Ford.

British Ford Pledge LONDON, July 29 (AP-DJ)—Ford Motor Co. Ltd. said today it signed the Confederation of British Industry's undertaking to keep price increases within 5 percent for twelve months. Ford said it will be asking its 1,200 suppliers to cooperate in the venture.

Large advertisement for Canadian Club whisky with the headline 'Choose the whisky that's known around the world.' Includes an image of a whisky bottle and a person.

Alcan Profits Decline 35%; Reed Shows 35.7% Increase

MONTREAL, July 29 (Reuters)—Alcan Aluminium Ltd. profit fell a sharp 35 percent to \$17.4 million (U.S.) in the second quarter ended June 30, down from 26.8 million in the year-ago period, the giant aluminum producer said today.

Per share earnings were 51 cents, down from 80 cents, while sales rose 6.9 percent to \$392.1 million from \$366.7 million.

The 1970 earnings, however, included an extraordinary profit of 8 cents a share due to Canadian exchange rate fluctuations.

Profits for the half-year were \$16 million, or 9 cents a share, down 30 percent from \$45.8 million, or 13.5 cents a share, a year ago.

Sales were \$724.6 million, up 12.2 percent from \$649.9 million. Alcan said the nationalization of Demerara Bauxite Co. by

Guyana adversely affected that company's earnings in the first half and no further earnings from Demerara will be realized, other than interest paid on the capital sum agreed as compensation for the assets.

Alcan also said second-half earnings will be affected by the "unsatisfactory prices for ingot products."

Reed International LONDON, July 29 (AP-DJ)—Reed International posted a 35.7 percent profit-gain for its first fiscal quarter ended June 30 with earnings rising to \$3.8 million (\$9.1 million) from \$2.8 million in the year-ago period, the paper products and packaging firm said today.

Per-share profit rose to 4.1 pence from the previous 3.0 pence on sales of \$128.3 million, up 2.9 percent from \$122.7 million.

Reed said the results of its associated companies are for the first time included in the figures, adjustments having been made on comparative figures.

Sunshine Chemical TOKYO, July 29 (Reuters)—Sunshine Chemical Co. said today its profits fell 8.8 percent to 2.8 billion yen (\$7.7 million) in the six months ended June 30 from 3.07 billion in the preceding six months.

Gross sales, however, rose 7.9 percent to 119.9 billion yen from the previous period's 111.1 billion. The company announced an unchanged dividend of 10 pence at an annual rate.

Royal Dutch Airlines AMSTERDAM, July 29 (AP-DJ)—KLM-Royal Dutch Airlines profit dipped sharply to 3.1 million guilders in the second quarter from 35.7 million guilders in the year-ago period, the company reported today.

Per-share earnings were 1 guilder, down from 3.27 guilders, the company said. Revenues, however, rose 14 percent to 360 million guilders from 315 million a year ago.

Gils van der Wal, president, told the annual meeting that the profit decline was due to overcapacity after introduction of the Boeing-747, continuing wage inflation and rising costs of insurance and fuel.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Main table of stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change. Includes sections for 'A-Z' and 'J-K'.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including stock prices, volume, and market indices. Columns include stock symbols, prices, and changes.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock market data, listing various stocks and their current prices.

European Gold Markets

Table showing gold market prices in various European locations like London, Zurich, and Paris.

Market Summary

Summary table of market activity, listing major stocks and their performance.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal stock market data, including local stock prices.

Mutual Funds

Table listing mutual fund performance and prices.

One Dollar

Table of international exchange rates for various currencies.

Dow Jones Averages

Table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other market indices.

Standard & Poor's

Table of Standard & Poor's 500 index and related data.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of odd-lot trading activity in the New York market.

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European Markets

Table of European market data, including stock prices from various countries.

Brussels

Table of stock prices from the Brussels market.

Milan

Table of stock prices from the Milan market.

Düsseldorf

Table of stock prices from the Düsseldorf market.

Paris

Table of stock prices from the Paris market.

Zurich

Table of stock prices from the Zurich market.

New Highs and Lows

Table listing new high and low prices for various stocks.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices for various goods like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bond prices traded in European markets.

Large advertisement for 'NEW HIGH YIELD 7.8%' with detailed financial information and contact details.

Advertisement for 'HOW DOES YOUR MONEY GROW?' with a focus on investment services.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American Stock Exchange Trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and exchange rates. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$' and '1971 - Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$'.

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.



\$100,000,000

Ford Motor Company

7 1/4% Notes due July 15, 1977

The Notes have been sold by The Ford Foundation to the Underwriters and no part of the proceeds of the sale of such Notes will be received by the Company.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Table listing underwriters and their affiliations for the Ford Motor Company bond offering. Includes firms like Dillon, Read & Co. Inc., Salomon Brothers, Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co., etc.

First General Resources Company advertisement with logo and contact information: 505 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022.

Table titled 'Eurodollars' showing exchange rates for various currencies as of July 29, 1971.

Table titled 'Tokyo Exchange' showing exchange rates for various currencies as of July 29, 1971.



When people want the best in Bourbon, they simply ask for "Kentucky." Because it stands for Kentucky Tavern, the extra smooth, extra mellow Bourbon from Kentucky, the American state famous for its Bourbon. Enjoy "Kentucky." The great Bourbon from the land of Bourbon.

Come to Kentucky

(where we know a thing or two about Bourbon)

ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'Continued from preceding page', 'L', 'M', and 'N'.

Table of international stock exchange trading with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', and '1971 - Stocks and Bonds'.

Table of International Funds with columns for fund names, assets, and performance metrics. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS ADVERTISEMENT' and 'FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP'.

Real Estate & Business Opportunities advertisement for PORTUGAL. Features a large logo for 'PORTUGAL' and text: 'If you are interested in Tourist Investments', 'Ask for information: TORRALTA - Club Internacional de Feiras, S. L. R. L.', 'Avenida Duque de Loulé, 66-A, Lisbon - Portugal'.

Advertisement for Herald Tribune subscription. Text: 'On a 6-month subscription you save \$6.00 to \$21.00 (DEPENDENT ON COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE) at the 25% DISCOUNT FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY'. Includes details about subscription rates and contact information.

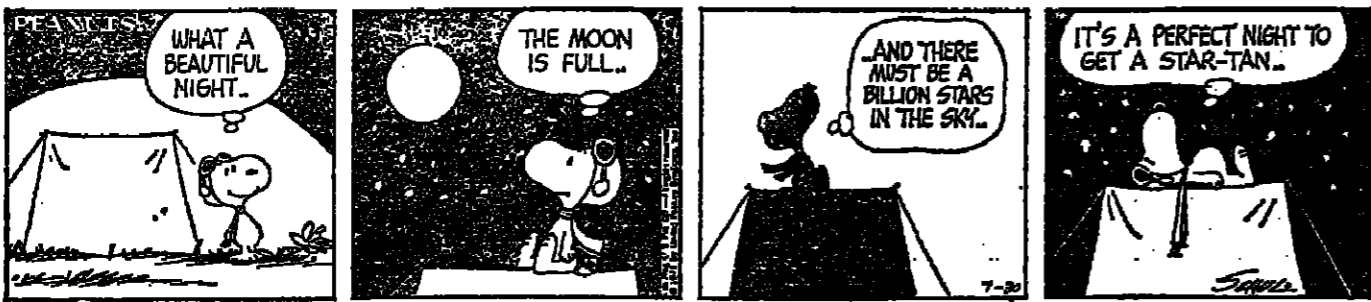
Table of Company Reports with columns for company names, quarters, revenue, and profits. Includes sections for 'Greyhound', 'New York Times', 'Pacific Gas & Electric', 'Inland Steel', 'Kerr-McGee', and 'Union Pacific'.

Advertisement for Villa Near Lugano. Text: 'VILLA NEAR LUGANO. Villa for sale in Lugano, Switzerland. Beautifully furnished, 12 rooms, 5,130 sq. meters. Price: 1,900,000.- Sw.Fr.'. Includes contact information for the realtor.

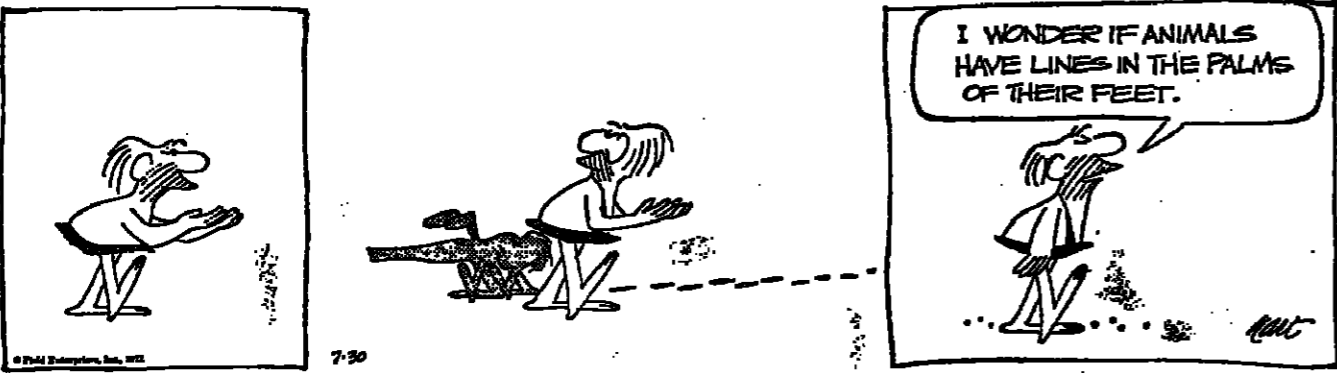
Advertisement for Hampton & Sons real estate. Text: 'Hampton & Sons REALTY INVESTMENT. By order of the executors of the Late Sir Chester Beatty ALGARVE PORTUGAL. Within easy reach of Faro Airport. FOR DEVELOPMENT OR INVESTMENT'. Includes details about property and contact information.

Advertisement for Italy Southern Tirol. Text: 'ITALY Southern Tirol. Luxurious Country-House in Meran, situated in wonderful park of 5,000 sq.m. Price: \$250,000.- For details, write: Box D-2,675, Herold, Paris.' Includes contact information for the realtor.

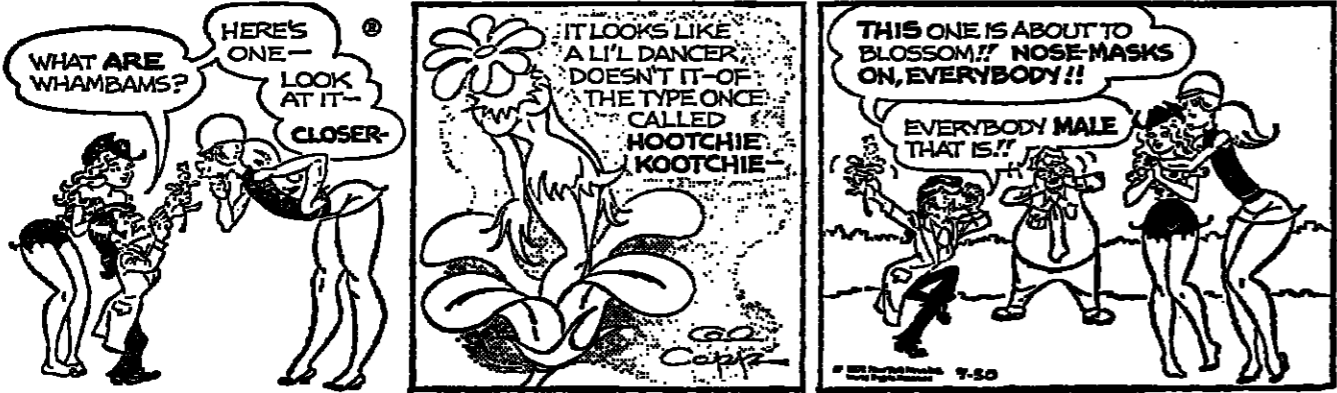
PEANUTS



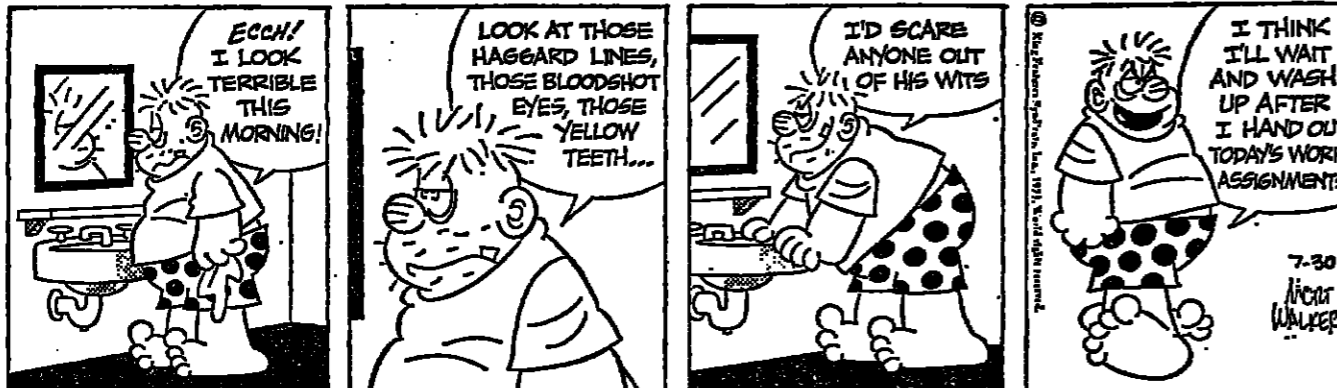
B.C.



FILABNER



BEEBLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal, from the life master pairs event of the American Contract Bridge League's summer nationals, gave Mike Lawrence, a member of the world champion Aces, a chance to demonstrate his brilliance in defense. He held the East cards and opened the bidding in third seat with one heart. South overcalled one spade, and continued to game when his partner raised to the three-level. The game was an optimistic one, and as the cards lay the question was whether South would go down one trick for a very bad one, or two down for a very bad one.

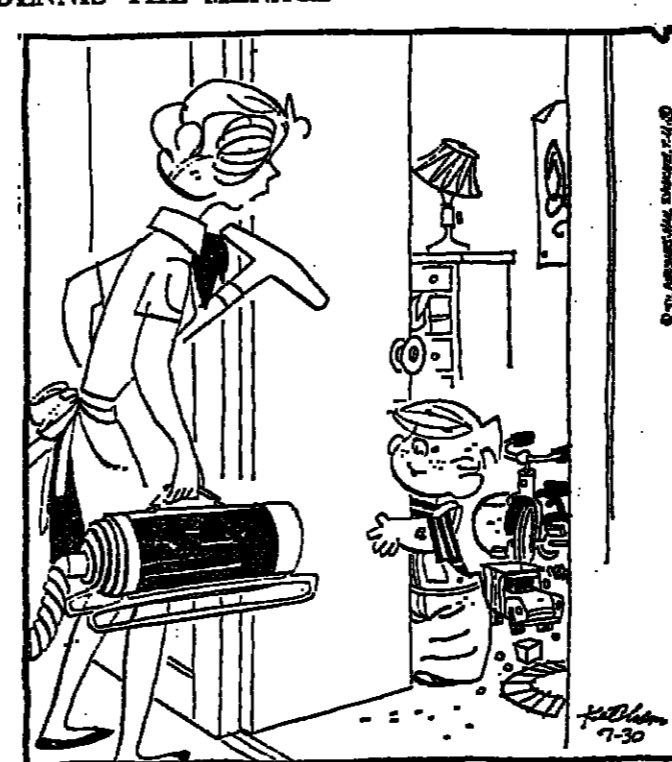
spade jack with the king, South could not have gone astray. He would later have led to the spade ace in the dummy, and taken the marked finesse against East's ten to make nine tricks in all.

NORTH ♠ AJ2 ♣ 1074 ♢ Q1082 ♣ A103 WEST (D) ♠ 52 ♣ A764 ♢ 987542 EAST ♠ K1085 ♣ KJ963 ♢ KJ5 ♣ 6 SOUTH ♠ Q8763 ♣ AQ8 ♢ KQJ ♣ 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South Pass Pass 1♥ 1♠ Pass 3♠ Pass 4♠ Pass Pass Pass West led the heart five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle SURGUM FADES AROUSE CANITIES MAISED AUTOBETTE PEU SIMPLER LOA TUNG CART SPOIL EISSE APILISH ROLLE SETTIEE TRILINES ROQUES DIUROC AMOR ETUDE ECHO GATES ORDER SOAP EIT OBSERVIE ASP RISKLEISS DIORTIO SUTHAISIS LEAISER STRAD KETTEWE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. TUISE TRIHM YAARTS BONGEY

BOOKS

HISTORY AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS Studies in Marxist Dialectics By Georg Lukacs. Translated by Rodney Livingstone. 356 MIT Press. \$3.95. (Part one of a two-part book review.)

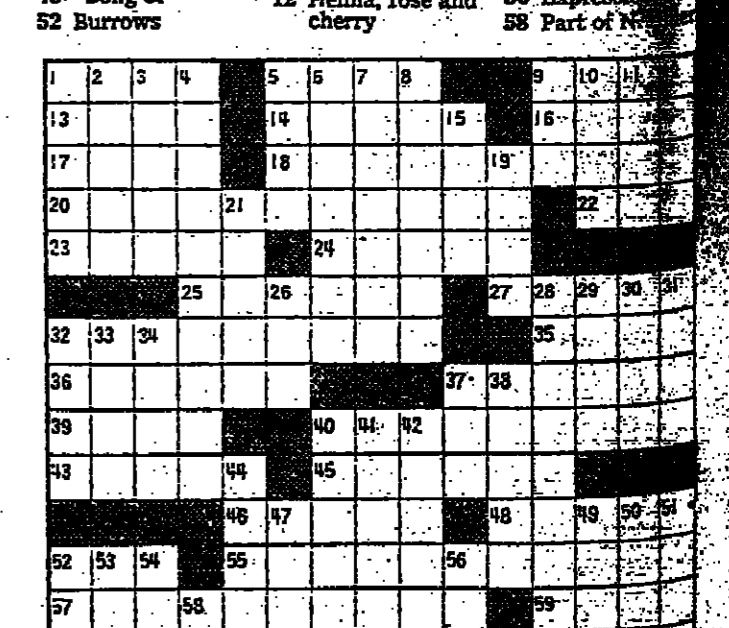
Reviewed by Alvin W. Gouldner. GEORG LUKACS' "History and Class Consciousness" is a truly extraordinary work, and its English translation, after almost 50 years of neglect by English and American publishers, is a major event. That it took so long to make this exceptional book available to English readers is due partly to the character of the publishing industry, but rather more to Lukacs' own character as a Marxist intellectual: upon its original publication in 1923, it was assailed by Social Democrats and Bolsheviks alike and was officially condemned by Zinoviev at the 1924 Congress of the Third International.

That it appears now, along with a growing convoy of commentaries, is a symptom of emerging developments in Anglo-American culture as well as of the continuing crisis of Marxist "orthodoxy." Most Americans who know of Georg Lukacs think of him primarily as a literary critic or a sociologist of literature. But the concentration of Lukacs' efforts to these fields signifies his political defeat and embodies, in some part, a strategy of survival. In a recent book, "Georg Lukacs: The Man, His Work and His Ideas," edited by G. H. R. Parkinson (Random House and Vintage), Istvan Mészáros gives a brilliant discussion of Lukacs' dialectics and other contributions to Marxist intellectual and political career. This portrays him as a rich young Hungarian Jew who assimilated the great traditions of German philosophical idealism and of classical academic sociology, as a student of Georg Simmel and associate of Max Weber and Karl Mannheim. Lukacs was committed to public education in the ill-starred Hungarian-Soviet Republic of 1919 and subsequently fled to Vienna, there to edit Kommunismus in 1920-22, with an ultra-left group that resisted all efforts to inhibit revolutionary militancy, whether these came from the newly prudent Bolsheviks or from the long-reviled Social Democrats.

Lukacs later renounced candidly, he was then an advocate of "revolutionary Messianism." Indeed, his "History and Class Consciousness" was the high-water mark of Marxist political voluntarism in the Europe of that period. It was, on the one side, the legitimate heir of the voluntaristic turn marked by Lenin's "What is to be Done?" and on the other, it was the great theoretical anticipation of the voluntaristic upsurge in Marxism later to culminate in Mao and Fidel. After his work was condemned by the Third International, Lukacs proceeded, as he says, to complete his "apprenticeship" in Marxism in the course of which he supported Stalin in one country; indeed, after 1929, Lukacs was a Stalinist. In 1929, in order to survive politically, he issued a self-criticism of his political line on the Hungarian Revolution. In 1933 and, strangely enough, for the first time, he issued a public repudiation of "History and Class Consciousness."

CROSSWORD

By Will V. ACROSS 1 Metric unit 55 Wallet items 15 Warm-water fish 2 Exclamations 57 Italian cooking style 19 Indian material 3 At variance with 59 Dispute 21 Hacienda 13 Impost 60 Hayworth 26 Mortar tray 14 Trot, gallop, etc. 61 Hapless one 28 Specifies 16 Flavor 62 "Did you see..." 29 Thought: Fr. 17 "With the blue ribbons..." 63 Kind of collar 30 Inhabitants: Abbr. 64 Kind of wave, for short 31 Something to study for 18 Lost in the mails 65 Fluid: Prefix DOWN 19 Type of fabric 1 Shows color 22 Abstract being 2 French historian 3 Dispatch boat 4 Propensity for exaggerating 5 "You can't get a man with..." 6 Trackman's transit 7 Radio term 8 Directed 9 Muhammad 10 Relative of rock "n roll 11 Kind of corner 12 Henna, rose and cherry



Answers to Jumble: DITTO GLOVE PONDER INBORN

Tops NL in Victories, Strikeouts

Jenkins Beats Expos for 17th

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—The third run came home on an error by Gary Sutherland...

The Cubs first run in the third came in on a bases-loaded walk to Chris Caramazza...

Diago to a 4-3 decision over Cincinnati. The blow, Campbell's sixth of the year, allowed Clay Kirby to beat Cincinnati...

Orioles Win as Robinsons Play Give and Take With A's

NEW YORK, July 29—What one Robinson gives the opposition, the other takes away...

No. 3 as Odom and Campaneris came home. Odom took a three-hitter into the ninth, but after the first two batters got on, reliever Rollie Fingers took over...

Kuhn Restricts Johnson ANAHEIM, Calif., July 29 (AP)—Alex Johnson, the controversial outfielder suspended by the California Angels...

Major League Standings

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams like Baltimore Orioles, New York Yankees, etc., with their records.

Major League Leaders

Table listing league leaders for batting, pitching, and fielding across both leagues.

Thursday Brewers' Patten 4-Hits Red Sox

MILWAUKEE, July 29 (AP)—Marty Patten pitched a four-hitter and Bill Voss supplied the only run he needed...

Advertisement for Pierre Balmain featuring 'A gift of elegance and prestige' and 'Casino Wiesbaden Restaurant-Bar'.



TEAM BOOSTER—U.S. weightlifter Joe Dube lifts Pan American teammate, 14-year-old gymnast Theresa Filice...

Rosewall Is Upset by Ruffels In 2d-Round Quebec Tennis

QUEBEC, July 29 (Reuters)—Sixth-seeded Ken Rosewall of Australia and tenth-seeded Andres Gimeno of Spain crashed to defeat in the second round of the Quebec International Open tennis tournament...

First Round Of Team Golf Is Rained Out

LIGONIER, Pa., July 29—Rain washed out first-round play today in the PGA National Team championship, and the golfers will play the first or second-place finish here...

The Scoreboard

Table showing scores for various sports including tennis, golf, and basketball.

Wednesday's Line Scores

Table listing line scores for various sports events.

Overcrowded Dormitories

Pan Am Games Are Close

By Neil Amdur. CALL, Colombia, July 29 (NYT)—Frank Shorter could not sleep yesterday. Not at all. He was exhausted from a hectic day of air travel and setting into new surroundings...

recovering from the robbing effects of having had 50 cc of blood drawn from his arm as part of a research project to compare the hemoglobin count of athletes with nonathletes.

crack the security of the fence-enclosed athletes' village, which is isolated 30 minutes from downtown, than the armed guards in black helmets around the U.S. dorm.

Bills Introduced in Congress To Allow NBA-ABA Merger

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Legislation to permit the merger of the two professional basketball leagues was introduced in Congress today...

"I feel that it is in the best interests of both the owners and players that legislation be introduced which will result in such hearings so that both parties might have the opportunity to testify on such controversial aspects of professional sports as the reserve and option clause."

Introduction of the legislation by Sen. Tunney and Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb., and some 15 cosponsors, was sparked by the lobbying of former Sen. Thomas H. Kitchel, from California, who represents the club owners.

College All-Stars Impressive As Colts Favored by Only 10

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—The College All-Stars hope to unleash an explosive offense against the Baltimore Colts in Soldier Field tomorrow night when the two teams collide in the 38th annual midsummer classic.

For receivers, there's J.D. Hill of Arizona State, Elmo Wright of Houston, speedy Ralph Thompson of West Texas State, Frank Lewis of Grambling, Ernie Jennings of Air Force and Stan Brown of Purdue.

The pros hold a 26-9-3 edge. The Colts are ranked 10-3-0, the favorite—smallest spread the pros have been granted in at least a decade.

Surgery Shelves Starr of Packers About 12 Weeks

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 29 (UPI)—Green Bay quarterback Bart Starr was in satisfactory condition yesterday after undergoing a hip-operation transplant on his right shoulder here at the Mayo Clinic.

Pro scouts insist the 32 graduated seniors are among the best in the history of the classic. They will be trying to beat the pro champions for the first time since 1968, when coach Otto Graham's All Stars dined the Green Bay Packers, 20-17.

The Scoreboard SOCCER—At San Francisco, Hannover 96 of West Germany beat Club Leonese of Portugal, 2-1.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGINEER 34, Int. experience 16 years U.S.A. in sales and engineering of machinery installations...

